to the Claims is intended to narrow the scope of any of the amended Claims within the meaning of *Festo*[1].

CLEAN VERSION OF REWRITTEN, ADDED, AND/OR CANCELLED CLAIMS PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. §1.121 (c)(1)(i)

17. (Amended) A method for determining a T-cell epitope of a peptide, comprising the steps of:

(a) obtaining from a single human blood source a solution of dendritic cells and a solution of naïve CD4+ and/or CD8+ T-cells;

(b) differentiating said dendritic cells, in said solution of dendritic cells, to produce a solution of differentiated dendritic cells, wherein said differentiating comprises combining said dendritic cells with at least one cytokine;

(c) combining said solution of differentiated dendritic cells and said naïve CD4+ and/or CD8+ T-cells with the peptide, said peptide comprising said T-cell epitope; and

(d) measuring proliferation of said T-cells in said step (c).

18. (Amended) A method of reducing the allergenicity of a protein comprising the steps of:

(a) identifying a T-cell epitope in said protein by

(i) contacting an adherent monocyte-derived dendritic cell that has been differentiated by exposure to at least one cytokine *in vitro*, with a peptide comprising said T-cell epitope; and

(ii) contacting said dendritic cell and peptide with a naïve T-cell, wherein said naïve T-cell has been obtained from the same source as said adherent monocyte-derived dendritic cell, and whereby said T-cell proliferates in response to said peptide; and

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1 *Festo Corp. v. Shoketsu Kogyo Kabushiki Co.*, No. 95-1066, 2000 WL 1753646 (Fed. Cir. Nov. 29, 2000).

(b) modifying said protein to neutralize said T-cell epitope such that the modified protein induces less than or substantially equal the baseline proliferation of said naïve T-cells.

23. (Amended) The method according to claim 20, wherein said epitope of said microbial subtilisin is modified by: (a) substituting the amino acid sequence of the epitope with an analogous sequence from a human homolog of said microbial subtilisin; (b) substituting the amino acid sequence of the epitope with an analogous sequence from a non-human homolog of said microbial subtilisin; or (c) substituting the amino acid sequence of the epitope with a sequence which substantially mimics the major tertiary structure attributes of the epitope.

24. (Amended) The method according to claim 23, wherein the protein is a protease.

29. (New) The method according to claim 18, wherein said T-cell epitope is modified by a substitution selected from the group consisting of:

(a) substituting the amino acid sequence of said T-cell epitope with an analogous sequence from a human homolog to the protein of interest;

(b) substituting the amino acid sequence of said T-cell epitope with an analogous sequence from a non-human homolog to the protein of interest; or

(c) substituting the amino acid sequence of said T-cell epitope with a sequence which substantially mimics the major tertiary structure attributes of the epitope.

30. (New) The method according to claim 29, wherein said T-cell epitope is modified by substituting the amino acid sequence of the T-cell epitope with an analogous sequence from a human homolog to the protein of interest.

31. (New) The method according to claim 29, wherein said T-cell epitope is modified by substituting the amino acid sequence of said T-cell epitope with an analogous sequence from a non-human homolog to the protein of interest.

E3 cont'd

32. (New) The method according to claim 29, wherein said T-cell epitope is modified by substituting the amino acid sequence of the epitope with a sequence which substantially mimics the major tertiary structure attributes of said T-cell epitope.